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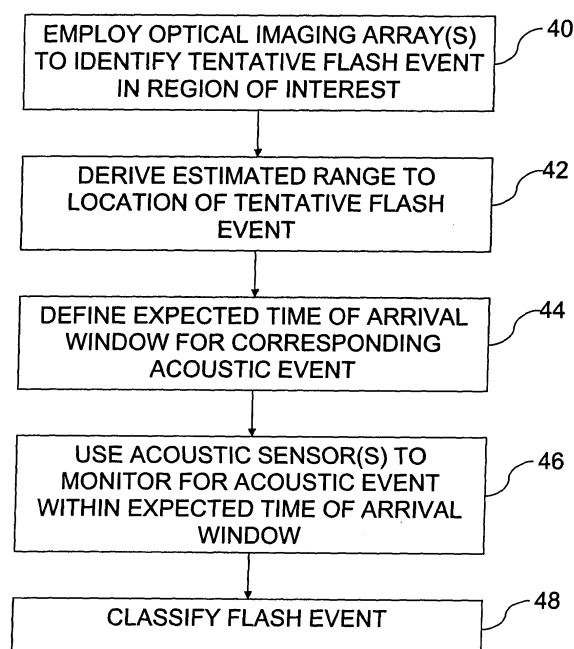
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(54) **Flash event detection with acoustic verification**

(57) A system for identifying flash events including an optical imaging module (12) with one or more optical imaging array, the optical imaging module configured for monitoring a region of interest to identify a tentative flash event. The system further includes a ranging module (14) associated with the optical imaging module and configured to derive an estimated range to a location of the tentative flash event, and an acoustic verification module (16) associated with the ranging module and with one or more acoustic sensor. The acoustic verification module is configured to determine whether an acoustic event corresponding to the tentative flash event is detected within a time window derived from the estimated range, thereby classifying the tentative flash event as either a verified flash event or a rejected flash event.

FIG. 3



Description

[0001] The present invention relates to flash event detection and, in particular, it concerns a flash detection system and method combining optical image sensing, range finding and acoustic sensing to reduce false alarm rates.

[0002] It is known to employ both optical and acoustic sensor systems, alone or in combination, to identify flash events. Examples of systems combining both optical and acoustic sensors may be found in US Patents Nos. 5970024, 6215731 and 6621764, all to Thomas Smith.

[0003] The principal mode of operation described by Smith in the aforementioned patents is the use of a microphone array to determine an initial estimate of the direction of an event. A gimbaled image sensor is then directed towards this direction and the location is verified optically during subsequent shots. Alternatively, plural optical sensors may provide a panoramic field of view and the detection results of the optical and acoustic systems are correlated to increase accuracy.

[0004] The aforementioned functionality described by Smith are reasonably effective under conditions of repetitive fire, but are unable to reliably detect the "first shot". Furthermore, without any capability of determining the range of the flash event, it is impossible to reliably correlate data from the optical and acoustic subsystems so that one subsystem will verify the output of the other subsystem.

[0005] There is therefore a need for a flash event detection system and method which would determine an estimated range of an optically-detected tentative flash event so as to allow prediction of an expected time or arrival of a corresponding acoustic event, thereby allowing acoustic verification of an optical flash event even for a single shot.

[0006] The present invention is flash detection system and method combining optical image sensing, range finding and acoustic sensing.

[0007] According to embodiments of the present invention there is provided, a system for identifying flash events comprising: (a) an optical imaging module including at least one optical imaging array, the optical imaging module being configured for monitoring a region of interest to identify a tentative flash event; (b) a ranging module associated with the optical imaging module and configured to derive an estimated range to a location of the tentative flash event; and (c) an acoustic verification module associated with the ranging module and including at least one acoustic sensor, the acoustic verification module being configured to determine whether an acoustic event corresponding to the tentative flash event is detected within a time window derived from the estimated range, thereby classifying the tentative flash event as either a verified flash event or a rejected flash event.

[0008] According to a further preferred feature of the present invention, the at least one optical imaging array includes a FLIR sensor.

[0009] According to a further preferred feature of the present invention, the optical imaging module includes a plurality of optical imaging arrays deployed to monitor a region greater than a field of view of each individual one of the optical imaging arrays.

[0010] According to a further preferred feature of the present invention, the ranging module includes a gimbaled ranging sensor.

[0011] According to a further preferred feature of the present invention, the optical imaging module includes a plurality of optical imaging arrays with overlapping fields of view, the ranging module including an image processing subsystem for co-processing images from the plurality of optical imaging arrays to derive the estimated range.

[0012] According to a further preferred feature of the present invention, the ranging module includes: (a) a data storage device including at least one reference image relating to the region of interest; and (b) an image processing subsystem for co-processing an image from the optical imaging array and the at least one reference image to derive the estimated range.

[0013] There is also provided according to embodiments of the present invention, a method for identifying flash events comprising the steps of: (a) employing at least one optical imaging array to monitor a region of interest to identify a tentative flash event; (b) deriving an estimated range to a location of the tentative flash event; (c) defining, based upon the estimated range, an expected time of arrival window for an acoustic event corresponding to the tentative flash event; (d) using at least one acoustic sensor to monitor for an acoustic event corresponding to the tentative flash event within the expected time of arrival window; and (e) if an acoustic event is detected within the expected time of arrival window, classifying the tentative flash event as a verified flash event.

[0014] For a better understanding of the present invention, and to show how the same may be carried into effect, reference will now be made, by way of example, to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

FIG. 1 is a schematic illustration of a system, constructed and operative embodying the teachings of the present invention, for identifying flash events;
FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing the components of a preferred implementation of the system of Figure 1;
FIG. 3 is a flow diagram illustrating the operation of the system of Figure 1; and
FIGS. 4A-4C are schematic illustrations of three alternative implementations of the ranging module of Figure 1.

[0015] The present invention relates to a flash detection system and method combining optical image sensing, range finding and acoustic sensing.

[0016] Referring now to the drawings, Figure 1 shows schematically a system, generally designated **10**, for identifying flash events. In general terms, system **10** in-

cludes an optical imaging module **12** configured for monitoring a region of interest to identify a tentative flash event, a ranging module **14** configured to derive an estimated range to a location of the tentative flash event, and an acoustic verification module **16** configured to determine whether an acoustic event corresponding to the tentative flash event is detected within a time window derived from the estimated range, thereby classifying the tentative flash event as either a verified flash event or a rejected flash event. The results from acoustic verification module **16** typically pass to an output interface **18**.

[0017] Figure 2 shows schematically a preferred structural implementation of these main components. Specifically, optical imaging module **12** includes at least one optical imaging array (e.g. array **20a** and array **20b**) which passes imaging data to an image processing subsystem **22**. The optical imaging array may optionally be a wide angle or panoramic imaging system. Ranging module **14** typically includes additional ranging components designated **24** and a ranging processor subsystem **26**. Various specific implementations of ranging module **14** will be discussed below with reference to Figures 4A-4C. Acoustic verification module **16** includes at least one acoustic sensor **28** and an acoustic input processing unit **30**. Optionally, image processing subsystem **22**, ranging processor subsystem **26** and acoustic input processing system **30** may be implemented as parts of a common processing system **32** using either shared or separate processors. The processors may be dedicated hardware, firmware or general purpose processors operating appropriate software under a suitable operating system, all as is well known in the art. Outputs from processing system **32** may pass to a user interface **34** and/or to an automated response system **36** which is configured to take further action such as sending notification to a remote location or actuating a countermeasures system or a counter-fire system.

[0018] The basic operation of system **10** and the corresponding method according to embodiments of the present invention are illustrated in Figure 3. Specifically, the method for identifying flash events first employs at least one optical imaging array **20a**, **20b** to monitor a region of interest to identify a tentative flash event (step **40**). Optionally, the tentative flash event may be immediately displayed on user interface **34** or output to automated response system **36** to facilitate preparation for further action subsequent to verification. An estimated range from the system, or more precisely from the acoustic sensor **28**, to a location of the tentative flash event is then derived (step **42**) and, based upon this estimated range, an expected time of arrival window for an acoustic event corresponding to the tentative flash event is defined (step **44**). Acoustic sensor **28** is then used to monitor for an acoustic event corresponding to the tentative flash event within the expected time of arrival window (step **46**). If an acoustic event is detected within the expected time of arrival window, the tentative flash event is classified as a verified flash event (step **48**). If no correspond-

ing acoustic event is detected, the event is preferably rejected as a false alarm. Alternatively, such a non-verified event may be designated as a questionable flash event for the purposes of processing together with subsequent data or to present to the user as a questionable flash event.

[0019] At this point, it will be appreciated that the present invention provides profound advantages over the aforementioned Smith systems. Specifically, by deriving an estimated range based on an event sensed by the optical imaging module, the system predicts the expected time of arrival for the acoustic event so that the arrival or non-arrival of a corresponding acoustic event within the time window provides verification of the nature of the event. This synergy of operation between the optical and acoustic systems is highly effective at discounting false optical flash events (such as sun-glint from moving reflective surfaces) and false acoustic events (such as mechanical impacts and the like), and typically provides a verified output even from a first single shot.

[0020] Reference is made herein to "flash events". This term is used herein in the description and claims to refer to events which generate a transient optical flash typically characteristic of firing of a weapon. The "optical flash" may be in visible wavelengths of the electromagnetic spectrum and/or in non-visible wavelengths such as IR and UV. In most preferred implementations, the optical sensor arrays of the present invention are FLIR sensor arrays sensitive particularly in the 2-4 μm range. Suitable sensors are known and commercially available in systems such as the Vectored Infrared Personal Engagement and Return-fire ("VIPER") from the US Naval Research Laboratory.

[0021] Embodiments of the present invention relate primarily, although not exclusively, to relatively short-range weapons such as light firearms, rocket-launchers, RPGs and the like, where the firing location is typically sufficiently close to the target location to allow the sound of the firing event to be heard in the proximity of the target location. "Tentative flash events" may include false alarms caused by non-explosive events such as solar reflection from moving reflective objects.

[0022] Depending upon the size of the region to be monitored by the optical imaging module, it may be preferable to deploy a plurality of optical imaging arrays to monitor a region greater than a field of view of each individual optical imaging array. At one extreme, particularly for mobile systems, the optical coverage may be panoramic 360° azimuth coverage. For systems located in a fixed location, monitoring of a specific geographic region may allow a relatively small field of view to be used.

[0023] Various preferred options for implementation of a ranging module embodying the present invention are illustrated schematically in Figures 4A-4C. Referring first to Figure 4A, the ranging module may advantageously be implemented as a gimbaled ranging sensor, including a ranging sensor **50** mounted on a gimbal mechanism **52**. Suitable ranging technology includes, but is not lim-

ited to, reflected time-of-flight laser measurement. Such sensors have a rapid response time, are low cost and provide good accuracy. In order to provide a sufficiently rapid response to direct the ranging sensor towards the tentative flash event, measure the range and predict the expected time of arrival for the acoustic event prior to the beginning of that window, a high-speed gimbal is required. More preferably, in order to accommodate short-range flash events where the acoustic event follows very quickly after the optical flash, the acoustic signals may be continuously monitored and stored in a data buffer, and the time window may be applied to the stored data. According to a further option, a range map associated with the field of view may be determined offline (i.e., prior to operation) so that each pixel of the image already has range data assigned to it. All of these options are also applicable to other implementations of the ranging sensor such as those described below. In all cases, the system operation is preferably sufficiently fast that the verified flash event information is available to the user substantially immediately (typically less than a second) after the acoustic event time window has finished.

[0024] Figure 4B illustrates an alternative implementation of the ranging module based upon co-processing of overlapping stereoscopic images from optical imaging arrays **20a**, **20b** of the optical imaging module. In this case, ranging processor subsystem **26** is effectively combined with image processing subsystem **22** and serves to co-process the images from the plurality of optical imaging arrays to derive the estimated range. Suitable processing techniques for correlating and deriving depth information from overlapping views are well known in the art. Depending upon the ranges involved and the precision of range information required, the distance between the imaging sensors typically need not be large. In most cases, a separation of at least a meter between the sensors is sufficient to allow range derivation for the present application.

[0025] Finally, turning to Figure 4C, this shows an implementation of the ranging module similar to that of Figure 4B but where the stereoscopic image co-processing is performed relative to at least one reference image relating to the region of interest stored in a data storage device **54**. The stored reference image may be an optical image taken at an earlier time from a known nearby position, or may be a real or simulated view taken from an airborne or satellite viewpoint. Particularly in this implementation, the image correlation may be performed on a video frame prior or subsequent to the frame containing the "flash" so that it is a better "match" to the reference image.

[0026] Once the range of the tentative flash event has been derived, the expected time-of arrival window is calculated based upon the speed of sound. In an ideal gas, the speed of sound in meters per second is given by about $20\sqrt{T}$ where T is the absolute temperature of the gas. For ambient temperatures in the range of -40°C and 30°C, this corresponds to 300-350 m/s. Optionally, a

fixed value of for example 340 m/s may be used for calculations and the time window slightly expanded to allow for temperature variation of the speed of sound. Alternatively, a temperature sensor (or a rough manual setting) may be added and suitable correction included in the calculation. The center of the time window is preferably roughly the range divided by the speed of sound, and the period of the time window should at least cover the margin of error in range estimation, and any approximation made regarding the speed of sound. For most cases, a window of $\pm 10\%$ of the central time value is suitable. Thus, if the estimated range of a tentative flash event is 1,000 meters, using an approximation of 340 m/s for the speed of sound, the center of the estimated time window would be 2.94 seconds, and the $\pm 10\%$ range would be from 2.65 through 3.23 seconds. If temperature correction for the speed of sound is added, a narrower range of $\pm 5\%$ could reasonably be used. In the case that the optical flash signature is indicative of an event with a longer acoustic signature (e.g. firing of a rocket), the start of the acoustic window is calculated as above, but the window is left open for the expected duration of the corresponding acoustic event.

[0027] It will be appreciated that the above descriptions are intended only to serve as examples, and that many other embodiments are possible within the scope of the present invention as defined in the appended claims.

Claims

1. A system for identifying flash events comprising:

- (a) an optical imaging module including at least one optical imaging array, said optical imaging module being configured for monitoring a region of interest to identify a tentative flash event;
- (b) a ranging module associated with said optical imaging module and configured to derive an estimated range to a location of said tentative flash event; and
- (c) an acoustic verification module associated with said ranging module and including at least one acoustic sensor, said acoustic verification module being configured to determine whether an acoustic event corresponding to said tentative flash event is detected within a time window derived from said estimated range, thereby classifying said tentative flash event as either a verified flash event or a rejected flash event.

2. The system of claim 1, wherein said at least one optical imaging array includes a FLIR sensor.

3. The system of claim 1 or 2, wherein said optical imaging module includes a plurality of optical imaging arrays deployed to monitor a region greater than a field of view of each individual one of said optical

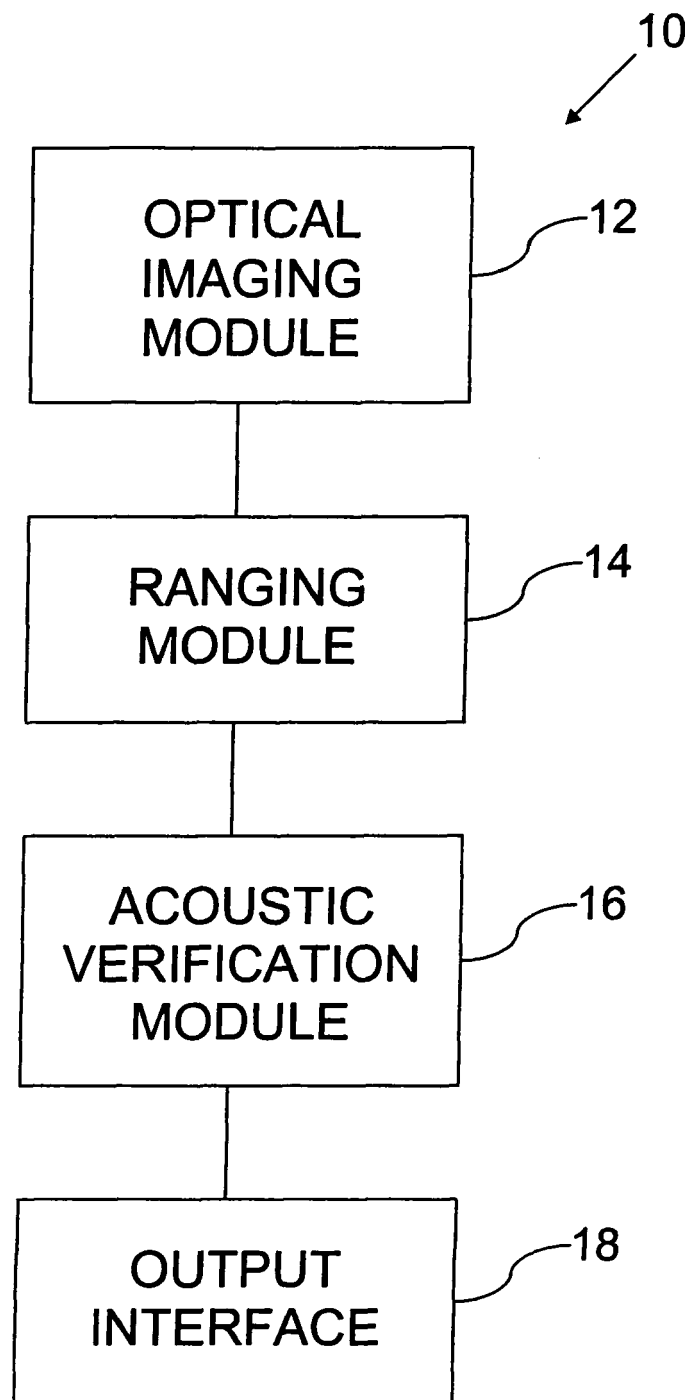
imaging arrays.

4. The system of claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein said ranging module includes a gimbaled ranging sensor. 5
5. The system of claim 1, 2, 3 or 4 wherein said optical imaging module includes a plurality of optical imaging arrays with overlapping fields of view, said ranging module including an image processing subsystem for co-processing images from said plurality of optical imaging arrays to derive said estimated range. 10
6. The system of any preceding claim, wherein said ranging module includes: 15
 - (a) a data storage device including at least one reference image relating to the region of interest; and
 - (b) an image processing subsystem for co-processing an image from said optical imaging array and said at least one reference image to derive said estimated range. 20
7. A method for identifying flash events comprising the steps of: 25
 - (a) employing at least one optical imaging array to monitor a region of interest to identify a tentative flash event; 30
 - (b) deriving an estimated range to a location of said tentative flash event;
 - (c) defining, based upon said estimated range, an expected time of arrival window for an acoustic event corresponding to said tentative flash event; 35
 - (d) using at least one acoustic sensor to monitor for an acoustic event corresponding to said tentative flash event within said expected time of arrival window; and 40
 - (e) if an acoustic event is detected within said expected time of arrival window, classifying said tentative flash event as a verified flash event.
8. The method of claim 7, wherein said at least one optical imaging array includes a FLIR sensor. 45
9. The method of claim 7 or 8, wherein a plurality of optical imaging arrays are employed to monitor a region greater than a field of view of each individual one of said optical imaging arrays. 50
10. The method of claim 7, 8 or 9, wherein said estimated range is derived using a gimbaled ranging sensor. 55
11. The method of claim 7, 8, 9 or 10, wherein said estimated range is derived by stereoscopic image processing of a plurality of images from a plurality of

optical imaging arrays with overlapping fields of view.

12. The method of claim 7, 8, 9, 10 or 11, wherein said estimated range is derived by co-processing image processing of an image from said optical imaging array with at least one reference image relating to the region of interest.

FIG. 1



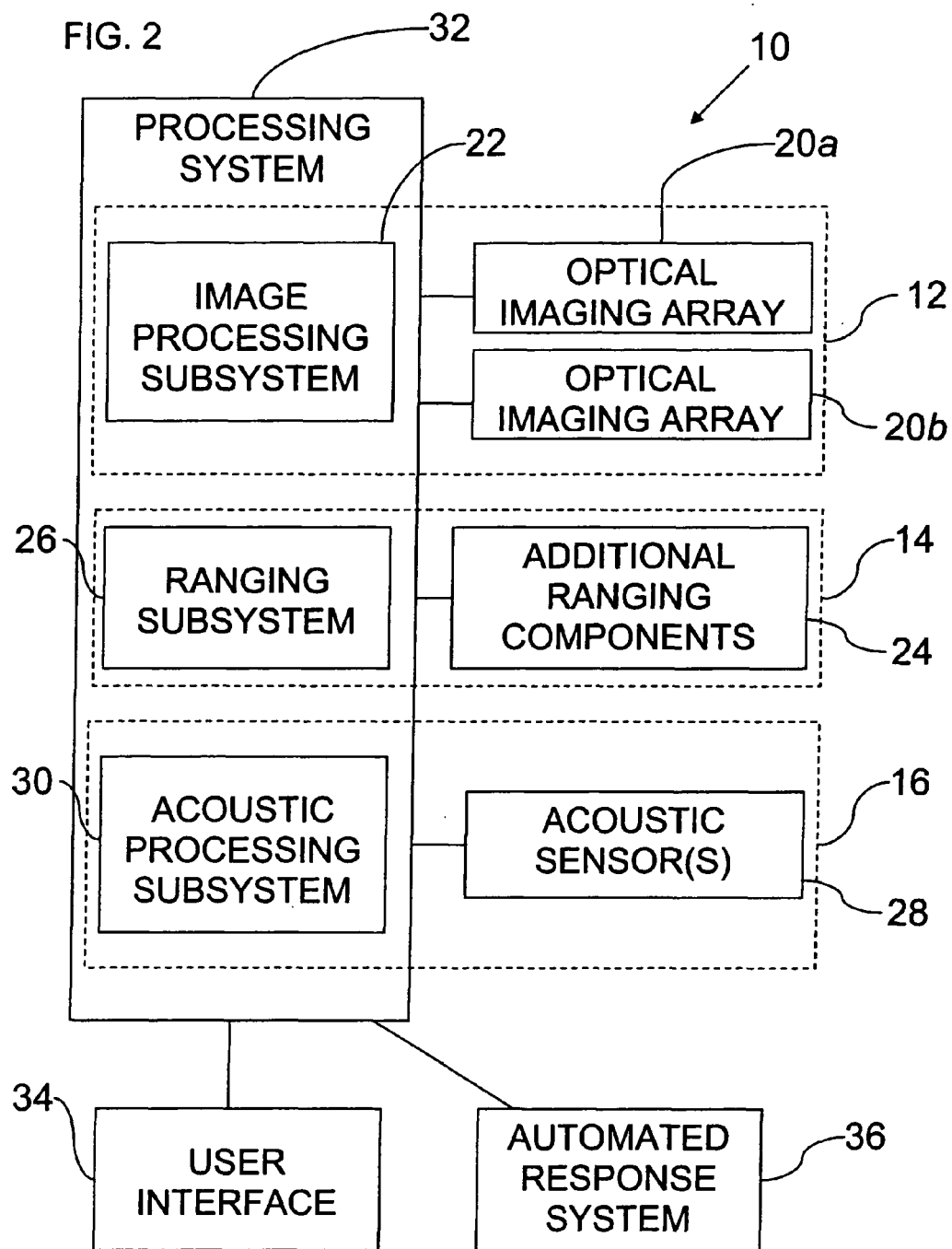


FIG. 3

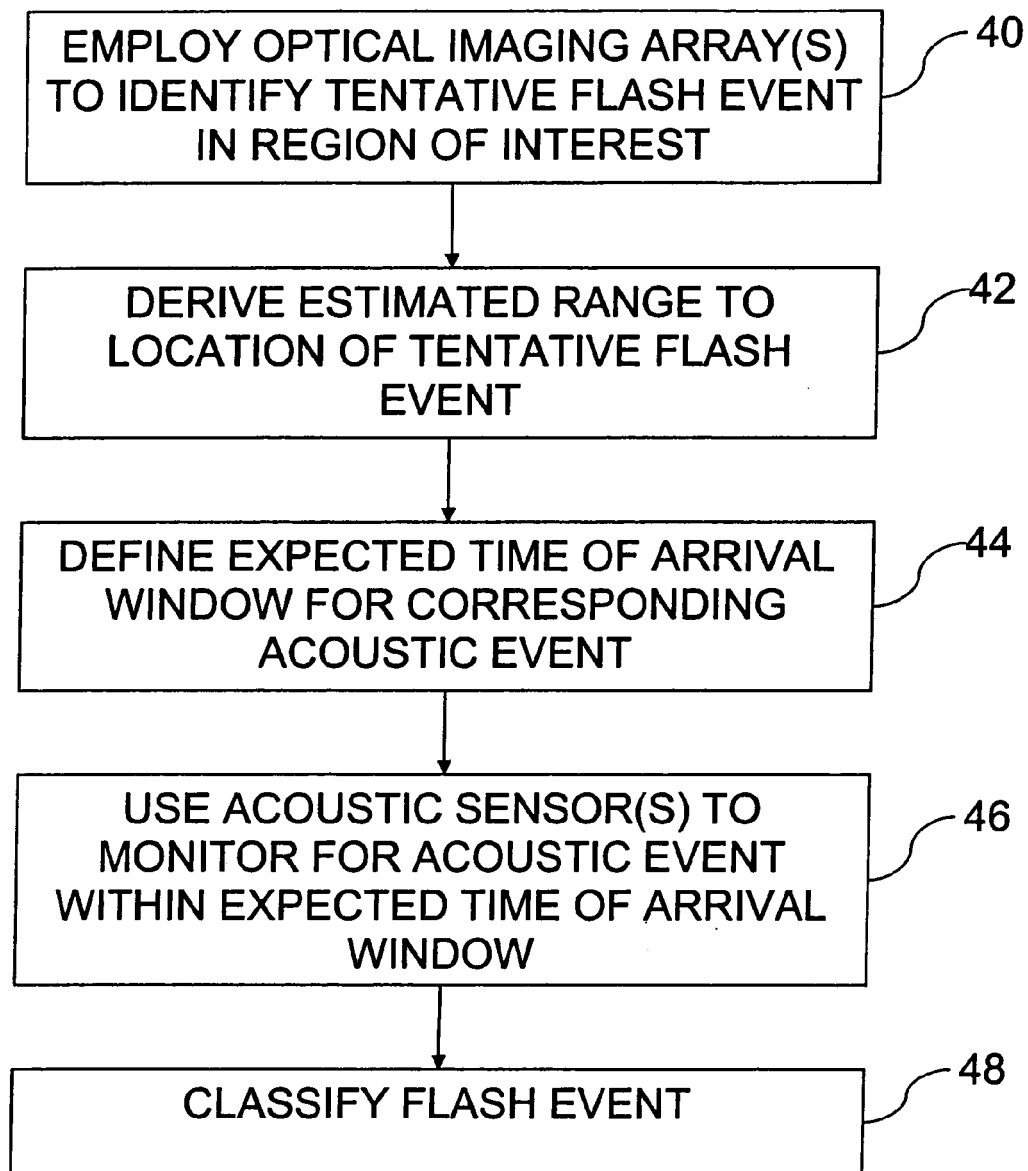


FIG. 4A

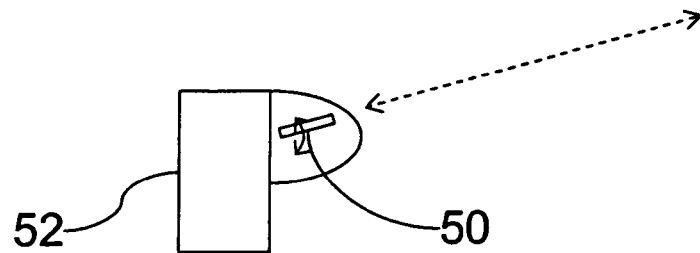


FIG. 4B

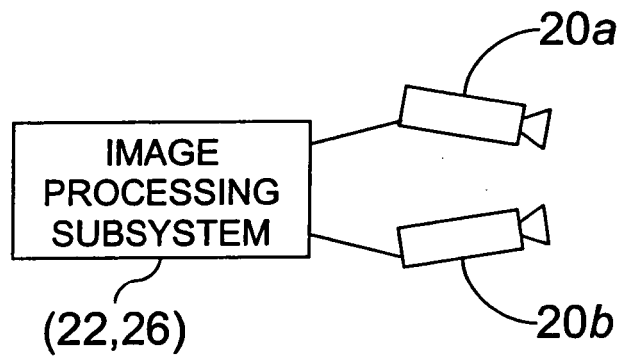
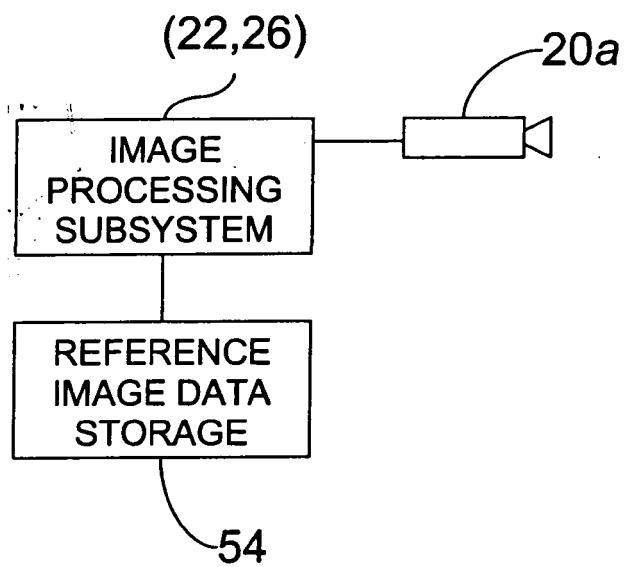


FIG. 4C





European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 06 25 0629

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
A	US 4 138 660 A (HILL ET AL) 6 February 1979 (1979-02-06) * abstract; figure 4 *	1-12	INV. G01S11/12 G01S11/14 G01S11/16
A,D	US 5 970 024 A (SMITH ET AL) 19 October 1999 (1999-10-19) * the whole document *	1-12	
A,D	US 6 215 731 B1 (SMITH THOMAS) 10 April 2001 (2001-04-10) * the whole document *	1-12	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC)
			G01S
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search Munich		Date of completion of the search 2 June 2006	Examiner Saur, E
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**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 06 25 0629

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
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02-06-2006

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